THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE SOULE AFFAIR, &c.,

The mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins, atrived at this port at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She

left Southampton on the 8th inst.

The French government having apologized and invited Mr. Soulé to pass through France, he was in Paris on the 7th, and the United States steam frigate San Jacinto left Southampton on that day for Bordeaux to convey him thence to Santander, in Spain. Among the passengers we notice the name of McKean Buchanan, the actor.

THE SOULE AFFAIR,

Louis Rapoleon and the United States—The Soule Difficulty.

[From the London Leader, Nov. 4]

His Majesty of France appears to be experiencing the had influence of sudden and supreme success; he is committing blunders. The English, who were getting into a notion of his infallibility, have, of late, been rather shocked by his anti-distillation decree, by his socielette to the widow St. Arnaud, and by his restless, petty, prosecutions of the unhappy press—the prem of all countries—for he allows none but the courteous to cross his frontier. The impression he was thus producing was not rendering the nation very eager for his proposed visit to Window; and, if only for that reason, his weaknesses were greatly to be regretted. But not satisfied with outcaring English public opinion, he has included the whole Auglo-Saxon race in his contemptions in difference, and, by refusing M. Soulé permission to pass through France, he deliberately dared to affeont the United States.

Even the English will think that this was a great folly; and it is gratifying to hear that Lord Clarendon had the courage and common sense at once to intimate, what could only be received as a practical condemnation of the proceeding. Lord Clarendon had the courage and common sense at once to intimate, what could only be received as a practical condemnation of the proceeding. Lord Clarendon, we understand, unawed by the fearful necessity of conciliating our great ally, expressed his total want of sympathy with the conduct of the French government, and said that whatever the matter might lead to as between the government of Louis Napoleon and the government of the United States, England could not possibly take any part in the controversy. But the folly of this refusal was paralleled by a further folly in attempting to suppress all mention of the matter in France. The newspapers got their quiet caution, and were allent on the subject. What was the result? All Paris was alive with gossip on the matter. M. Soulé to accept this commission. There was going

States had authorized M. Soulé to accept this commission. There was going to be a war with the United States.

At this moment we do not know how the matter is to result. There is no doubt that Mr. Soulé found, on his return to London, that Mr. Buchanan was eager to make the cause his own; that Mr. Mason, the American Minister in Paris, who was at once communicated with by telegraph, viewed the affront in the same light in which Mr. Buchanan regarded it; and that a demand for the rescunding of the order to the police was at once made of the government of France by these three gentlemen, who, fresh from the Ostend conference, at which the resolutions were, it is believed, unanimous, may fairly be considered as the European cabinet of the government of Washington.

Whatvar the answer to that demand, it was at

solutions were, it is believed, unanimous, may fairly be considered as the European cabinet of the government of Washington.

Whatever the answer to that demand, it was at least becoming the dignity of the imperial government that the response should be prompt. But, up to this moment, we believe—that is, for a whole week—no answer whatever has been returned. This certainly suggests that the conduct of Mr. Soulé has not exposed him to very grave accuaations; for we may infer that if the justifications of the refusal were ample, the delay would have been slight in referring Mr. Mason to the indiscretions or the crimes—and both are whispered—of his colleague. No doubt Louis Napoleon's position became a grave one by the unexpectedly hold demeanor of Mr. Mason. Mr. Mason is reputed to have said, in effect: "We Americans do not understand the peculiarities of Europe; you have offered us an affront; apolagize for it; open France to my friend, a representative of my nation, or—I leave Paris—my government shal cease to have relations with you." Louis Napoleon is perfectly aware that there is still sometolog of the republican element in France, and foresaw, we may assume, that it would a arcely be judicious to invite the hostility of the republican States. In fact, we have every reason to believe that Mr. Soulé, a peculiarly cautious man, has committed no indiscretion which, for obvious reasons, the family of the Emperor sympathizes—to believe anything wro up of Mr. Soulé. However, Louis Napoleon is not one of the men who confess to errors; and we can fully understand the tortures of the week's suspense, while we are still doubtful of the ultimate shape which his resolution may take.

in which, for obvious reasons, the family of the Superce argundations—to boliver a sprishing wroke of the man who confres to excreça and we can first of the man who confres to excreça and we can feel who the special continued and the tortices of the week's asspanse which his resolution may take the instance above the place which his resolution may take the instance and the contract of the week's asspanse which his resolution may take the instance and the contract of the week's asspanse which his resolution may take the instance and the properties of the week's asspanse above eighteen months ago. He is condenteed at a failty believed thigh its individual feelings are not favorable to 42 great republic. The relations of the place of the place of the contract of the contract

pledged to the abelition plan of admit alave States, to a repeal of the fugiti and the restoration of the Missour line. It is so in Maine. It is so in M It is so in New Jersey, Pennsylvanis ans, Illineis, Michigan, and Wiscons New York, where Sewardism took gr the Know Nothings, the Know Noth

opposition to the administration of President's we have cally to remark that the shollitenist always been his opponents. Constituting a do, the controlling spirits of the present party, they only continue their antagenisms another name, and with the same vigor and the which have always characterised them. But fluences will oppose any administration pleds that of Frankin Pierce is, to the principles constitution; and ist us add, such men as Pre Pierce will always oppose them. How far agitators will be able to carry those demacratian who have been seduced into their fusion is, however, a different question. When the ter see to what extremes the aboution leads resolved to go; when they behold them uninfusion to break down honest and fearless and ful public servants, they will recoil from the lential association with instinctive and manly nation. They will not yield to the mandates illicians who have never been able, when in put to protect great interests from spolistion and wrong. Even democrats who are opposed in Nebraska bill; and who have been disappoint regard to the bestowal of paironage under G Pierce, will refuse to commit their fortunes tender mercies of those old federal leaden look forward to be galvanized into new life to recent elections. No Ohio democrat will name aspect of the New York Himald Pierce, convinced, as he must as, that when he day the President of the United States he restor power such uncompromising fees of great print as Corwin and Ewing. No New York dem will join a cruende against Franklin Pierce, convinced, as he must as, that when he day the President of the United States he restor power such uncompromising fees of great print as Corwin and Ewing. No New York dem will join a cruende against Franklin Pierce is to bring back into the government Granger an proscriptions, or Seward and his fanaticisms. It democrates the noble and her well the face of fact that by doing so her democracy place Thad Stevens and W. F. Johnston in a position to cont their monatrons doctrines? Will New Himser,

Theatree and Exhibitions.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's grand opera of crezis Borgia will be presented to night; Mad. Grist Lucrezia, Signors Victit as Oraini, Signor Mario as Gnaro, and Signor Susini as Duke Alfonso. This cast on the fail to draw a large assemblage of the musical peof this city.

Broadway Treatre.—The grand romantic spectrentilled "Fautus" will be repeated this evening, in its original splendor, being the last night it can represented. Mr. Couway appears as Mephistophi and Mme. Ponisi as Adine. The admired comedictis "Antony and Cleopatra" will close all. Miss Davary will appear on Monday.

Bowriny Theatre.—The equestrian company are to pear both this afternoon and evening in several of it most popular feats. The dramatic performance to given in the evening comprises the "Persecuted Dutman" and "Joe in London," in which Messrs. Gle and Winans will appear. The "Cataract of the Gang, will be produced on Monday.

Nemo's Garnen.—The admired comic opera of "Syren" will be repeated to-night, Mile. Nan sustain the character of Zerlina, assisted by Messrs. St. Alb Horncastle, Harrison, Irving and Miss Briente. M Nau richly deserves the applause which she nightly ceives, as her singing is exquisite; it is characterized sweetness of tone, and brilliant execution.

BUKTON'S TREATRE.—The new American play of "Cipper Ten and the Lower Twenty" continues to dilarge audiences. The new farce of "A Tale of a Twill be also played this evening. The leading charact will be sustained by Messrs. Burton, Fisher Johnst Jordan, Miss Raymond, Miss Saxon and Mrs. Hughes.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The same very attractive drawn performance which was given here yeaterday evenin to be repeated to-night. It comprises "Brian Borothm "El Hyder," "Robert Macaire," and the "Devil's Dau er." The French and American Circus Company are appear on Monday, in conjunction with the region. The bill of entertainment for to-night comprise fine old comedy of the "Heir at Law," and the exemic comedicits of "Two Can Play at That Game," entire stre

entire strength of the company being included in casts.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The farewell benefit of I Julia Dean will come off this evening, on which occasi it is presumed the dramatic public will extend to hiberal patronage. The play called the "Hunchbac and the drama of "Madelsine," are the pieces annound its Dean and Mr. Eddy appearing in them.

AMERICAN MUESUM.—The knecessful domestic drastyled "Henriette, the Forsaken," is to be played this afternoon and evening, C. W. Clarke, Munroe, Haway, and Miss Emily Mestayer appearing in the leach characters.

Cincus, Castle Garden.—This is the closing day of Reason at this establishment, being for the benefit of Shants, the prompt and obliging treasurer. A patridemonstration, in commemoration of Evacuation I will be given, besides several novelties in the horse woods in the Managaras continue to please their numer patrons. The "Mummy" will be repeated to night.

BUCKLEY'S SERIKADERS.—"Norma" will be perforingain this evening, being the last night of its repretation.

Wood's Varieties, 472 Broadway.—The programme Wood's Varieties, 472 Broadway.—The programme this evening is unusually attractive.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Noison.

The New England Serve Company, o. Chas. Bliven Raward B. Mead. —Judgment for the plaintill on verdict.

N. L. Grinvold et al. vs. The Musel Insurance Conny. —Judgment for the plaintill on the verdict.

Oliver James et al. vs. Carrington Wilson.—New tegranted; costs to abide the event.

The President and Directors of the Quintog Comp vs. Israel L. Jerolomon, and others.—Judgment for plaintills on the verdict.

George W. Campbell vs. The Allante White Lead Conny.

George W. Campbell vs. The Allante White Lead Conny.

W. H. Williamson and constant anisoto the event.

W. H. Williamson and the verdict.

The United States vs. Raisoto de Rawell.—Writion quash the indictment deuled.